HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1823. No. 165.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of reclaimed worn out land, in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woollen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars,

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best two horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well authenticated certificates of the admeasurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, *Sec'ry*

April 9. 54—3m

AN adjourned meeting of the society will take place in the town of Hillsborough, at the Union Hotel, on the 29th of May next; when and where all the members of the society, and all others who wish to encourage agriculture and agricultural improvements, are particularly requested to attend.

April 2. 64—4m

TRUST SALE.

IN execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall, on Monday the 12th May next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Market House in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about 500 hundred acres; lying on the waters of Cain Creek—also the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to the Lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Tompson, *Trustee.*

April 2. 64—tds

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note of hand drawn by Moses M'Cown in favor of Martin Hanks, for two hundred and eleven dollars and some cents, dated in March, 1822. This is therefore to forwarn all persons from trading for said note, or making payment to any person but the subscriber.

Martin Hanks.

April 1. 64—3w

M'Dowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C. April 1, 1823.

A

James W. Armstrong, 2
Wm. Armstrong,
Frederick Avery,
Sarah K. Anderson.

B

Andrew Barnes,
Ransome Baldwin,
Ephraim P. Bradford,
Elizabeth Barecling,
Miss Eliza Benjamin,
William Brown,
Sarah Bryan,
Samuel Bigilow,
Thomas Brewer,
David B. Alsobrook.

C

Charles Cotton,
Reuben Carden,
Williams D Carrington,
John Carrigan,
Patsey Cates,
Wm. J Craig,
Benjamin Carrell,
William Collins,
Paten Clemons,
James Carrell,
Bandale Crawley, 2

D

Ashborn Davie,
Mr. Darby,
Thomas Duit,
Aaron Denman,
Thomas Davis.

E

Fanny Evans.

F

Robert Fancett,
Susannah Fancett,
Alexander Forrest.

G

Daniel Green,
Barzillai Graves.

H

William Hall, sen.
Morgan Hart,
Jonath Hobbs,
Gilbert Hart,
William Harris, 2
Hanah Harris,
William Hall,
Richard Howard,
Robert Hastings,
Richard Hays,
Alexander Hall,
Mary Harris.

J

Allen C. Jones, 5
Daniel Jones,
Wm B. Jameison,
William Johnson,
Harbert Jeffers.

K

Edward King,
Samuel King,
William Kirkland.

L

William Long,
Charles Lankin,
Stephen Lindsey,
James D. Lynch.

M

A. D. Murphey, 2
Walter Mangum,
Hugh Montgomery,
Willie P. Mangum, 8
Charles M'Cauley,
Andrew M'Broom,
Sarah M'Bane,
John Mebane, 2
Wm. B. Meroney,
Levi M'Collum.

N

Henry Neal, 2
Curtis Newel.

O

John H. O'Neal,
Nancy O'Ferrell.

P

John Pitts,
Richard Peacok,
Leonard Prather,
Mark Pickett.

R

Joseph Ryon,
Benjamin Ricks,
David Roach, 2
Sarah Riggs, 2
Michael Ray,
William Roach,
Victory Roundtree,
Thomas Reding,
O. B. Rogers.

S

John Scott,
J. P. Sneed,
George Smith,
John Smith.
Henry Stovall.

T

Enoch Thompson,
James Turner, 6
Peter Thompson,
Levi Todd,
Nathan Turner,
Thomas Thompson,
Samuel Turrentine,
Edward Turner.

U

E. Umstead,
John Umstead,
Hailing Usher.

W

Widow Jude Waccob.
Thos. D. Watts, 3
John Woods,
Wm. L. Wolf,
Wm. Woods,
Mary White,
Richard Woods,
James Williams.

R. L Cook, *P. M.*

April 1, 1823. 64—3w

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

TO RENT.

THE Dwelling House of Mrs. Lockhart, in the town of Hillsborough, which contains five rooms and two fire places, will be rented by the month or year, at a moderate price. The property is well shaded and well enclosed, and has a spring of excellent water. For particulars inquire of

J. S. Smith.

March 26. 63—3w

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

William Bell's Ex'rs vs. *Shubal Garner and John Garner,* } Original attachment Levied on real and personal estate.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are residents of another state, It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

A copy.

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 62½ 63—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Moses M'Cown vs. *Joseph M'Murray.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M'Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months that unless the said Joseph M'Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Pleasant Henderson vs. *Edward Robson.* } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

James Carrington vs. *John J. Carrington admr. and others.* } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, and John Knight, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless they appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $5 25 61—3m

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of April next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said land for the years 1819 and 1820, with the cost of advertising, &c. &c.

Party's Names.	By whom given in.	No. of acres	For what year due.	situation.
James Bass,	self, - -	220	1820	Mary's creek.
Ezekiel Brewer,	self, - -	701½	1820	Cain creek.
Wm. Bradshaw, sen.	self, - -	238 2 pts	1819 and 1820	Haw creek.
Samuel Bradshaw,	self, - -	240 1	1820	Meadow creek.
William Brooks,	self, - -	110	1819	
Francis Child,	self, - -	440	1820	Cain creek.
Benjamin Crutchfield,	self, - -	351	1819	Cain creek.
Ditto,	self, - -	150	1820	Cain creek.
Henry Crutchfield,	self, - -	117	1820	Cain creek.
Witsman Conrad,	self, 1820 not listed,	174	1819	
Mark Gibson,	self, - -	67	1820	Cain creek.
James Hamlet,	self, - -	226	1819	
Thomas Howard, jr.	self, - -	156 1	1819	
John M'Daniel, sen.	self, - -	401	1820	Varnel's creek.
Alexander M'Daniel,	John M'Daniel, sen.	72 1	1819 and 1820	Varnel's creek.
James Minnis,	self, - -	186 2	1819 and 1820	Collin's creek.
Archibald Nicholson,	self, - -	195 3	1820	Cain creek.
Samuel O'Daniel,	James O'Daniel and self,	105 3	1819 and 1820	Cain creek.
Margaret Pickard,	self, - -	366	1820	Cain creek.
Michael Pickard,	self, - -	248 1	1820	Clendenin's creek.
Samuel Stewart, sen.	self, - -	310	1819 and 1820	Meadow creek.
William Sykes,	self, - -	96	1820	Collin's creek.
William Turner,	self, - -	103	1819	
Peter Williams,	self, - -	167	1812 and 1820	
John Workman, jr.	self, - -	90	1820	Haw river.
Thomas Workman,	self, - -	150	1819	

George Clancy, *Deputy Sheriff.*

February 26. Price adv. $13 00 60—6w

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the National Gazette.

Messrs. Editors: A paragraph in your Gazette of Saturday, on the subject of Bees, induces me to mention, that an easier method of gathering honey than in India, and a more merciful one than what is generally pursued in this country, is practised in Germany. There, this interesting little insect is cultivated to great extent, frequently as an amusement, and very commonly as a source of revenue. Many treatises have been written on their singular nature, domestic arrangements, and the best method of treating them. Perhaps I put some of your readers in mind of the renowned Baron Munchausen, when I state that in some parts of Germany they are regularly taken to pasture; yet such is the fact. I have seen on the great heath of Luneburg in the Hanoverian dominions, hundreds of hives that were carried there from distant places in the spring of the year, for the bees to pasture on the heath flowers; herdsmen attend them; and in the autumn they are taken home again.

The mode of securing the honey is this; early in the fall the bee father, (as the person who cultivates bees is called) protects himself with gloves and a kind of cap long enough to hang over his neck and shoulders, and which has a wire mask—and in dark rainy weather, or early in the morning or late in the evening, when all the bees are at home, he turns the hives upside down—a match made of dry herbs, such as rue wrapped in tow and linen, which burns without flame and makes a great smoke, is lighted and the smoke blown upon the hive, which drives the bees to the lower part of the hive, and gives him an opportunity of taking what quantity of honey he thinks they can spare, leaving a sufficiency for winter provision. Should it happen that the bee-father takes too large a tribute, or that an early winter prevents the bees from replenishing their stock as expected—they then are regularly fed with a composition consisting of sugar, honey, wine and water, boiled together, which is put in a saucer under the hive.

A GERMAN.

LAW.

Lancaster, (Penn.) Feb. 21.

The following is an opinion delivered in the District Court for the City and County of Lancaster, in a cause lately tried in that court, on a motion for a new trial. We publish it, in hopes that it may have a beneficial effect in preventing every thing like tampering with Jurors, whose province it is to decide honestly and impartially between the parties.

There are several reasons assigned for a new trial in this case—I shall briefly notice but two of them.

The first is, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and against the decided inclination of the judge in his charge to the jury.

There was a great number of witnesses on each side, and it was a matter of fact, exclusively for the consideration of the jury—and whatever impression the evidence may have made on my mind, yet it was left entirely to the jury to judge of it, and draw their own conclusions. They have done so; and if because the judge might have viewed it differently, if for that reason a new trial should be granted, the trial by jury would be useless, and the judge would assume to himself the direction of the fact, as well as of the law. It must be pretty well known now, at the bar, that I have always refused to interfere in such cases. I will leave the constitutional power of the jury unimpaired. And it must be an extraordinary case, indeed, which would induce me to set aside a verdict of a jury, upon matters of fact left exclusively to them.

Another exception is grounded on an *affidavit*, regularly taken upon notice, and a cross examination, the material part of which is this—"That in the morning after the plaintiff's witnesses had been examined, and the trial unfinished, while the witness was in the dining room of the inn, putting on his neck handkerchief, upon looking out of the window into the back yard of the inn, he saw the defendant in close conversation with one of the jurors, (whom he names in the *affidavit*.) and using his hands in the conversation, and using his fingers, in his talk, with great earnestness to the juror—but the witness did not hear what either of them said—that he remained four or five minutes in the room afterwards, when he went out of the room leaving them conversing in the same way." There are other matters, much to the same effect, but I shall found my decision on what is here stated.

I have frequently regretted, after a long and laborious trial, to find exceptions made to verdicts, that jurors have been tampered with, notwithstanding the earnest exhortations of the court to the jury after they were sworn, to converse with no one on the subject matter of the trial. It is a radical and growing evil, deeply effecting the administration of justice, and calculated to destroy its purity and integrity, and requires a radical, effectual remedy. I am glad, therefore, that the question has been brought before the court, in such a way, that a great example may be given, for the public good. It is true, it does not appear what was said, and probably it seldom can appear. I will therefore take it as it is, and go to the root of the evil. I will give a rule that shall guide this court, without looking into the cases, and without regard to what may be done in other courts. And now let it be understood, and counsel may inform their clients when they come to trial, that if they are seen conversing, or sitting privately with the jurors, after they are sworn in the cause, if they should obtain a verdict, it cannot be retained. I will not have even suspicion to rest upon the integrity of the jury. And a stand thus taken, will put the parties and their agents on their guard, and it will also supercede all examination into the subject matter of the conversation—and I will not, if I can help it, leave even a loop-hole open, by which the spirit of this decision may be evaded, but will banish from this court such disgraceful and dangerous practices. Jurors, while on trials, have heretofore been too much interfered with, and it shall be so no more. This verdict must be set aside, and a new trial granted. [*Journal.*

The following decision of the question, *what makes a freeholder*, by the Lord Chief Justice of England, is taken from an English paper of the 23d of January, and will be considered quite interesting, even here, (though certainly not of binding force,) as it relates to a point that frequently presents itself to the inspectors of the polls, at every election, especially in this city.

Philadelphia Paper.

From a late London Paper.

Law.—The Lord Chief Justice lately gave the following as the unanimous opinion of the Court of King's Bench:—That a person having a counting-house in a borough, town or city for transacting business, and to which he was in the habit of resorting daily, is a householder in that borough, town or city; and that a person having a warehouse, or any house in which he carries on business, or warehoused goods, and in which his servant sleeps, is a householder of the town, city or county, in which such warehouse is situated; and that a person having a house in his occupation, for which he paid the poor rates, &c. was a householder, although the residence of his family might not be situated within such a city, town or borough.

Crimes and Punishments.—In every case of crime, (says the Boston Gazette, very forcibly,) the accused has a chance to be heard in his own defence: *he is never considered guilty until he has had a fair trial.*

This is a perfectly correct course; and why should it not be pursued in the case of a debt? Why should a man be punished with imprisonment before a jury of his country have declared him to be guilty of some fraud? Why should he be punished, when his only crime is that of being poor? Why insult misfortune by adding injury on the unfortunate? Yet such is the effect of the present laws in many of the state governments, and in the government of the union.

The great Napoleon, to his immortal honor be it recorded, abolished imprisonment for debt in France, except in cases of fraud; and this has been found so very useful *in practice*, that the intrinsic merit of the measure has sustained it even through the tremendous crash of the downfall of his power.

Duel.—A note from Patterson, N. J. states that a Mr. ——, of New York, and a young Scotchman, of respectable connections, have exchanged shots, the Scot having his head grazed by a bullet; origin of the quarrel some trivial dispute. The note adds that principals and seconds *are all in jail in Rockland county*, whither the parties went to adjust the important affair.—*Nat. Adv.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Late from Europe.

Charleston, March 24.

We yesterday received London dates to the 11th Feb. and Liverpool to the 13th, brought by the Mary Catharine, capt. Pace, from Liverpool. Every thing on the continent of Europe breathes war as regards France and Spain. The Spanish minister had been ordered by the cortes to leave Paris, but his departure was put off for a few days at the intercession of the British minister, who was still endeavouring to reconcile the two discordant powers. The French minister, for whose safety some apprehensions were entertained, had arrived at Bayonne—nothing is said of the Austrian, Russian and Prussian ministers.

The answer of the chambers, echoing the sentiments of the king of France, as given in his late speech, was carried by a vast majority, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition to it. The Paris papers contain a speech of M. Talleyrand against war, delivered in the chamber of peers. He remonstrates strongly against hostilities.

In the British house of lords on the 4th of February, lord Liverpool distinctly laid down the principles on which the British ministry meant to act. He denied that any right existed on the part of a foreign power to interfere in the local concerns of a nation. He blamed the present conduct of France; and thought that if it were persevered in, it might be of serious injury to herself and to all Europe. In the actual state of affairs he recommended neutrality as the proper position of England, and that she should keep herself ready for every event, and make all possible exertions to prevent actual hostilities.

This we know was also the language of Great Britain at Verona, and has been since at Paris, and we also know that it has been unavailing as to its object. An armed interference by France in Spanish affairs was finally agreed to at Verona, and has since ripened into preparation for action at Paris. The notes of the holy alliance and the answers of Spain we have seen. The recal of their ambassadors from Madrid is certain, and these facts decide the question of peace or war. The French army is organized in all its corps, and its commanders are appointed, and troops have marched from Paris for the Pyrenees. The baggage of the duke d'Angouleme has been sent forward, and every thing at Paris indicates hostilities, which it is said will not be undertaken before the end of March or beginning of April.

Corn has risen in every part of Europe, and funds have fallen—Spanish bonds in London were down to 55.

With such information before us, there can be no hesitation in the expression of a decided conviction that war is certain; and that Great Britain, for the present, means to take no part in it. There is one thing, and one thing only, that can arrest this evil, which is a yielding on the part of the cortes from their late lofty declarations. If they are alarmed at the preparations of France, and at their own weakness and divisions, and consent to restore Ferdinand to some of his lost prerogatives, so as to conciliate the allies, then peace will be preserved. It is not at all likely that they will do so; and their adversaries are too far committed, have held too dictatorial a tone, and have been answered in too severe and haughty a manner for them to retract; and as neither party can give way with honour, we are satisfied that each will make the last appeal.

Heavy bodies of troops are to line the German side of the Rhine, and 50,000 men are to be stationed on the Italian frontier of France.

In the London New Times of the 11th, is an account of an action near Madrid, in which the royalists defeated their opponents, taking four pieces of cannon, and one thousand men, which was the whole opposing force. There has been other skirmishing near the capital, where parties are as divided as they are in any part of Spain.—In the mean time dissentions have arisen among the royalists in the north, where two regencies are contending for the right of representing the king's government. Every thing in Spain is in downright anarchy and confusion.

Markets for cotton had rather improved in Great Britain; the demand was general, and 13,000 bags were sold in Liverpool in the week ending 8th Feb. at a small advance. The consumption increases amazingly, and seems to have no limits.

In the debates of the house of commons Feb. 4. Messrs. Brougham, Peel and sir J. Mackintosh reprobated the principle of a foreign interference in the affairs of Spain. They spoke warmly on the subject, and were cheered by the members of the house. Sir J. Mackintosh said, if some stop was not put to the acts of the holy alliance, a Russian army would soon be seen lining the shores of Europe from Amsterdam to Cadiz. The parliament in general seems indignant at the conduct of the continental powers.

London, Feb. 11.

Paris papers of Sunday last have arrived, which inform us that the address of the chamber of deputies to his majesty, in the form in which it was presented to the chamber, was adopted, after a stormy discussion, in a secret session, by a majority of 202 to 93; all the amendments proposed to it having been rejected.

London, Feb. 10.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

At a late hour this afternoon several expresses arrived from Paris, bringing intelligence which indicates the immediate commencement of hostilities. The speech of the king of England and the proceedings in the British parliament have, as yet, it seems, failed to produce any relaxation in the resolutions adopted to attack Spain; on the contrary, from what we hear on the subject, the government of France is rather offended than pleased at the part apparently about to be assumed by this country, and is more resolved than ever to prosecute their purpose. The Paris papers are almost exclusively filled with the debates of the house of commons, on Tuesday night, and the reflections of the editors, each according to his political bias. A dreadful panic, however, existed in Paris; warlike stores of all descriptions were greatly advancing in price, and all confidence seemed to have taken wing. To increase the general fear, the *rentes* had declined to 79 sellers at the close of the market; but, even after that hour, business was done some 35 centimes lower. The English ambassador was in constant communication with De Villelea and Montmorency; but all hopes of a successful interposition had fled, and it was expected that a blow would be immediately struck.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

February 4.

This being the day to which parliament was prorogued for the dispatch of business, it was opened by commission. The lord chancellor read the speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his majesty to inform you in Parliament, that his majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Faithful to the principles which his majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his majesty declines being a party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of foreign powers. And his majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

"In the east of Europe his majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved, and his majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally from other powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate, with his majesty, those friendly relations which it is equally his majesty's object on his part to maintain.

"We are further commanded to apprize you, that discussions having long been pending with the court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his majesty's subjects in the West Indian Seas, and other grievances of which his majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish government of the justice of his majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for a satisfactory reparation.

"We are commanded to assure you that his majesty has not been unmindful of the address presented to him by the two houses of parliament with respect to the foreign slave trade.

"Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his majesty's plenipotentiary in he conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the treaties upon this subject already concluded between his majesty and the governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His majesty has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of the last year.

"This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his majesty's expectation.—His majesty trusts therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentleman,

"His majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his person and government, which his majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

"The provision which you made in the last session of parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that country, and to improve the habits of the people.

"Deeply as his majesty regrets the continued depression of the agricultural interest, the satisfaction with which his majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervads the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of commerce in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all."

Paris, Feb. 4.

FRANCE.

This day, Tuesday, the 4th of February, at eight o'clock in the evening, the king received, in the hall of the throne, the grand deputation of the chamber of peers, appointed to present to his majesty the address voted by the chamber. The deputation was introduced to the audience of his majesty by the grand master, the master and the assistants of the ceremonies of France, and was presented by the grand master. The chancellor of France read to his majesty the address, which is conceived in these terms:

"Sire—Your faithful subjects, the peers of France, approach on this solemn occasion, to renew at the foot of the throne, the homage of their love and of their respectful devotion.

"Yes, sire, the internal situation of th kingdom is ameliorated under a parental government, agriculture and industry are daily advancing, while security is increased in consequence of its being seen, that justice represses with energy criminal attempts, the impunity of which would, at once, augment their audacity and their number.

"By concerting with the holy See measures which are about to restore to the churches the pastors of whom the revolution had deprived them, your majesty has provided for the first want of your people, and consolidated social order on its long convulsed basis.

"The prosperous state of our finances has proved, in a striking manner, what we had a right to expect from a system founded on the free voting of the taxes, the auditing of the accounts, the publicity of transactions, order and economy. Hence the excess of the revenue over the expenditure; an excess which amounts to the sum of forty millions, and would have permitted your majesty, this year, to have fulfilled the dearest wish of your heart—the relief of your people, had not the genius of evil, which hovers over a neighbouring country, interposed to retard this great benefit.

"Why must the memorable example of the rapid, unexpected return of our prosperity, after unheard of misfortunes and losses, be lost to Spain, when that return is evidently due to the triumph of legitimacy, as well as to the intimate alliance of religion, order and liberty? And by what fatality has the disinterested counsel of a monarch, whose wisdom is respected and whose good faith is honored by Europe, been rejected by those who hold under bondage a nation with which we have not only the relations of vicinage and reciprocal wants, but also the ties which arise from political interests, a common faith, and consanguinity of sovereigns?

"Sire, to preserve Spain from imminent ruin, the consequences of which would be fatal to our own tranquility, you have summoned to arms 100,000 Frenchmen; at their head marches a prince of your family; of that august family always prodigal of its blood when its glory and ours are at stake. Such an army is worthy of having for its chief a prince of tried valor, his virtues form the true pledge which your majesty presents to the people whom you wish to deliver; to the people to whom it is offered a salutary support, to assist them in finally escaping from the anarchy which devours them, and in guaranteeing, at the same time, their own happiness and the repose of nations, under the protection of institutions freely emenating from the legitimate authority.

"In your just solicitude for one of the most interesting classes of your subjects, your majesty has ordered that cruising squadrons should be sent to the points most necessary for giving security to French commerce. Our navy, we doubt not, will execute this protecting mission with the same zeal and activity which was recently displayed in the seas of the Levant, when our vessels afforded refuge to the unfortunate of all nations, and when, for the first time perhaps, a warlike equipment received the benediction of the friends of humanity.

"It belonged to your majesty alone to determine on the great question of war or peace. This function of the high prerogative confided to you by Providence, you have exercised with that deliberation which such grave circumstances demanded. For ourselves, sire, certain of your love for your people which will induce you to confine the war, if it be inevitable, within the narrowest circle; confideth in your prudence, which will allow no opportunity for concluding an honorable peace to escape, we receive with respect this important communication, and we repeat with you, that we are Frenchmen. Yes, sire, the peers of your kingdom, to whom the name of Frenchmen is the proudest of titles, possess the sentiments and know the duties of that name, and they will, with all their efforts, concur in maintaining the dignity of your crown, and the honor and security of the country."

The king replied:—"I receive with great pleasure the address of the chamber of peers, this union of sentiments and wishes, of which you give me the assurance, can alone guarantee the security of France and her felicity."

The Constitutionnel states, that the following amendment was proposed by Baron Barante, in the chamber of peers, to the address which has been presented to the king:

"We eagerly seize the last hope, which your majesty seems still to preserve, of the maintenance of peace. We are assured, that the first wish of your paternal heart must be to save your people from the calamities of a war which might expose to danger the dearest interests of the country, and compromise the sacred principle of national independence, on which repose the honor and security of the throne."

Madrid, Jan. 19.

SPAIN.

The journals publish the following answer of his majesty to the message of the cortes:

"Messieurs Deputies,

"I have received with lively satisfac the message which the extraordinary cortes addressed to me on the 11th inst. and perceiving in it the conformity of their sentiments with my own, I, anew, congratulated myself upon being placed at the head of a nation which so many qualities distinguish. The sentiments of honor and national independence, so profoundly rooted in the hearts of Spaniards, offer me the securest guarantee that the existing political institutions, the object of their predilections, will continue unalterable, notwithstanding the efforts of their most violent enemies. How, in this respect, can I entertain the slightest doubt, when I am witness of the effusion of the patriotic sentiments and generous resolutions which will render the sitting of the congress on the 9th and 11th of this month eternally memorable? Those days have shown, gentlemen, what a nation is capable of when the conformity of elevated sentiments gives so generous an impulsion to confidence. They are the most positive and most eloquent answers to the calumnious imputations with which the communications of foreign cabinets are filled, and which have excited the surprise and indignation of the extraordinary cortes. Nations will at once see the free manifestation of my sentiments and principles; they will be convinced that the constitutional king of the Spains enjoys the free exercise of all the rights vested in him by the fundamental code, they will form an exact idea of the true origin of the disorders which afflict the country. The sacrifices which, under these circumstances, the honor and independence of the state require will be great; but nothing is considered too great a sacrifice by a nation habituated to suffer, and to hear no other cry than that of liberty and honor. For myself, convinced more and more of the imperious necessity, that all the children of this great family should assemble round the constitutional throne, I will steadily follow the route which my duty prescribes for me; and, if the spectacle of a nation destined to defend her independence and laws do not restrain those who meditate to invade her, I will place myself at her head, certain of victory in the most just of causes, which is at the same time that of all the free nations of the earth.

(Signed) "FERDINAND.

"At the Palace, Jan. 11, 1823."

Having finished the reading of this message, the president observed, that the cortes had heard and justly appreciated the sentiments manifested by the king; and that the assembly were persuaded that, united to the constitutional throne, and to the government of his majesty, they would effect the triumph of the cause of liberty, of the nation, and of the constitution by which they existed.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF PEERS.

The following is the speech of Prince de Talleyrand, delivered on the occasion of the chamber of peers taking into consideration the project of the address to be presented in answer to the king's speech:

"My Lords—Sixteen years have elapsed this day, since, invited by him who then ruled the world, to state my opinion relative to the contest about to be engaged in with the people of Spain, I had the misfortune to excite his displeasure by unfolding futurity to his view; by disclosing to him all the dangers which would spring up on all sides during an attack not less unjust than rash and presumptuous. Disgrace was the reward of sincerity. The regulations of destiny are extraordinary; after so many years I am again called upon to renew the same efforts, to urge the same counsels to our legitimate sovereign.

"The speech from the throne has caused the last hope of all the friends of peace nearly to vanish. It threatens Spain; and my duty obliges me to say that it seems to me alarming to France. At all events war has not yet broken forth. Peers of France, one moment remains, one moment is left to you, to save the king, to save your country from the risk of so dangerous an enterprise; hasten then to make use of it—to fulfil the most sacred of duties, to undeceive the king, abused as he is with respect to the wishes of France, the wants of his people, his own peculiar interest, and not less than with regard to the state of Spain which is now represented to him as enfeebled by intestine dissentions.

"The wish of France—it is almost superfluous to say it—the wish of all France is for peace. Sated with the glory of arms, she flattered herself, that under the government of the king, she should be enabled to recruit, during the leisure of peace, the strength wasted in a war of 30 years. All the parts of this vast empire, composed as they are of many various interests, are unanimous on this question. Lille thinks as Strasburg, Lyons as Bordeaux, Marseilles as Grenoble. The most furious party spirit cannot deny this truth.

"And how could it be otherwise? Has not the merchant of Bordeaux and of Marseilles, in this case, the same interest as the manufacturer of Lyons and of Rouen? Is not one threatened with having all the treasures which he intrusts to the sea, snatched from him? Does not the other see the moment approaching when his manufactories must close, which have hitherto formed the source of his glory and of the prosperity of his country? Shall I speak of that part of the population, which derives its support from daily labor?

"Each individual belonging to this class already knows by the reduction of a part of his labor, that in future he will receive only a part of his portion of those earnings which are necessary for the support of his family, and that he may, from day to day, be deprived of the last resource. Can you suppose, my lords, that agriculture will be more fortunate—that it will escape the dangers which threatens commerce and industry? In our perfect system of society all classes are united in one chain of general welfare. The embarrassments of the mercantile will be felt by the class of cultivators, and our agriculture too will find a loss in the members who will go to destruction in the desolate plains of the peninsula.

"O that the powerful of the earth could count up the sufferings of that dreadful moment! On one side is an united people; on the other—what shall I say!—are some individual interests, who struggle to make a restoration, concurred in by all for the general benefit of society, subservient to their own private advantage. Those self same chivalrous sentiments which in 1789 attracted the hearts of the generous, and seduced the imagination of the enthusiastic, yet could not preseve the legitimate monarchy, may again destroy it in 1823, notwithstanding France wants to preserve its legitimate monarchy. My lords, the question of war is not as some have been pleased to say, a question of dynasty, it is a question of party alone. The interests of royalty are not at stake; no, but the interests of a party, steady to its old hatred, fixed in its old prejudices, and which is less eager to maintain than to re-conquer—it is a retaliation which some seek to take on the height of the Pyrenees.

"And what are the motives urged to induce France; France so happy, so tranquil, so prosperous, to expose herself to the risk of a war against Spain? Of what has France to complain? All is reduced to this simple proposition—the Spanish charter is full of imperfections.

"I agree in that proposition—it is full of imperfections. But when have neigh-

boring nations received the authority of exacting from an independent people the reformation of their political laws? If this theory be admitted, what becomes of the independence of nations! what extraordinary reformers, what wonderful Lycurguses will not 100,000 soldiers form, especially when 100,000 are ready to follow their track? Where is he who would be deceived by this political Quixotism? It is thought that the secret of this new crusade will long continue a mystery in the eyes of the people of all countries: No, no, my lords, Spain has conquered freedom for herself; Spain is no longer overrun by privileged individuals; she affords a spectacle intolerable to pride; it cannot be tolerated, and what is to be the event? In Spain what was ineffectually attempted in France, is to be attempted, viz:—a counter revolution.

"I am well aware that the invisible movers in this grand conspiracy against the liberties of the people, are not so stupid as to aspire to any success by the sole efforts of their partizans; what then is in reality the support on which they rest their last hopes? They do not know it; they would shudder if they were required to state it truly. My lords, that support, without which they are nothing, is the support of foreigners. It is not yet said that the hypothesis is a chimera; this parricidal wish has been avowed in the papers of the day; those cheerless echoes of the passions which agitate the surface of our native land.

"But what is the pay of the foreigner, on whom they will be compelled to place their last reliance? What is he to receive for his co-operation in these monstrous transactions? Who will pay his armies, who will provision them? Assuredly it cannot be unfortunate Spain—she has no treasure, she has scarcely enough to supply her own subsistence—she is rich in courage alone.

"Prudence forbids my entering into more ample developements of the dangers of war with Spain; our intelligence and reflection will supply the deficiency. But I have said enough to show what it was my duty to make appear in this tribune. It belonged to me, who am old—who respect France—who am devoted to the king and his family—to me who have taken so prominent a part in the events of the double restoration—who by my efforts, and I venture to say it, by my success, have placed all my glory and my responsibility in the renewal of the union between France and the house of Bourbon; to prevent as far as in me lay the work of wisdom and justice from being compromised by rash and foolish passions.

"The king is deceived, my lords; it is our duty to undeceive him.

"He is told that his people wish for war; his people desire peace.

"He is told that the honor of his crown is compromised by his not revenging the insults offered to Ferdinand. His ancestor Louis XIV. did not revenge insults far more flagrant; and yet in a question of dignity Louis XIV. is a model not to be despised. The happiness of France is the glory of Louis XVIII. and he is worthy of enjoying it.

"He is told that Spain, a prey to anarchy, is dangerous to France. Let facts answer for themselves. Is it true that anarchical doctrines have made an alarming progress in France? On the contrary, has not power made rapid conquests among us since the revolution of Spain?

"Let us not be afraid, my lords, to present the truth to our king; he never rejects it, and it is in this confidence that I support the amendment which has just been proposed to you by the Baron de Barante.—May the majority of this chamber be induced by their fidelity to the king and the chamber, to sanction it by their votes!

"My lords, I will say only one word more, and it is to ask you whether no one has any doubt with respect to the secret wishes of Ferdinand VII. I permit myself a personal opinion on this point; I ground it on part events but too well known to me.—Assuredly the king of Spain was never more completely deprived of all liberty, than during the seven years of his captivity at Valencia; and I appeal to some of my noble colleagues to recal to their recollections that at that painful period neither their honorable names nor their touching devotedness could inspire that monarch with sufficient confidence to remove from his mind the impression, that the attempt which they were willing to make for his deliverance was nothing but an act of temerity of which he would be the victim; and my personal relations with king Ferdinand have authorised me to believe, that these refusals arose from a noble confidence in the fidelity of his subjects, to whose courage and attachment he wished to owe his liberation. This last observation notwithstanding the difference of the times, affords you many opportunities for comparison."

A foreign State claiming the protection of the U. States.—By an arrival at Providence, R. I. from Honduras, a report is received that the congress of the province of St. Salvador de Guatemala in session on the 2d Dec. last, had resolved to propose an union with the United States, and that they would defend the province in the name of our government, against the power of Mexico. The territory of St. Salvador de Guatemala extends from the gulf of Mexico, to the Pacific Ocean, and is situated between Mexico and the Republic of Columbia, containing about seventeen thousand inhabitants.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 9th of February, observes that "the king's speech upon the opening of parliament has been attended with one circumstance very unusual of late years, namely, that all parties united, and still continue to unite, in expressing satisfaction at it. In the house of commons, an amendment was not proposed, and the address was carried, not only unanimously, but almost with a general cheering of the members."

In perusing our late Havana papers, we observe that the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba understand well the object and consequence of the premeditated acquisition of that colony by the British government, and that they are unanimously averse to such a change. They think that, according to the terms and spirit of the Spanish constitution, Old Spain has no right to dispose, in favor of a third party, of an inch of Spanish territory; and entertain the hope that, so far as relates to Cuba, the government of the United States will interfere, should any power attempt to wrest it by force from the Spanish monarchy.

[*Courier.*

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Information Wanted.—Rumours are afloat, and we fear *more* than rumours, that our government have received official information from our ministers abroad, that it is the settled determination of the English ministry to take possession of the Island of Cuba. We know that the last despatches that were received were enclosed in an envelope, endorsed *very important intelligence.*—Two cabinet councils have been held since the reception of those despatches, and nothing has transpired since they have broken up. On this subject, the National Intelligencer preserves a guarded and ominous silence. Our government, it is perfectly well known, would not suffer Cuba to pass under English jurisdiction, with their consent, and it is strongly suspected, that this question has occupied two cabinet councils. We are, perhaps, nearer than many are aware of being concerned, not as neutrals, but as parties in the ensuing contests of Europe. Is there any other question growing out of the present hostile attitude of Europe, that could so directly affect the interest of America? Cuba is to the United States, immensely important, not only in its natural but likewise its political and commercial connection with this country.

Alexandria, D. C. March 28.

A singular achievement of the brig Brutus is described in a letter from captain Lewis to his owner in New York, in the following extract. The Brutus was not armed, and had a crew of only ten men, but had on board some cannon for com. Porter's squadron, which she made a successful use of, although she was without *powder*.

"Thompson's Island, Key West, Feb. 22.

"On the 19th instant, I put into Key Vacas, for water, having been short for several days. A few hours after I come to, a Spanish polacre brig came in, with twenty men on board, armed with 15 muskets, 17 cutlasses, and other small arms. A short time after she anchored, I went on board to see where she came from. The first man I saw was one of my former crew on board the brig Harmony. This excited my suspicions; and I returned on board the Brutus, mounted two 12 pounders, got a spring on the cable, and hailed the Spanish brig, then about 75 yards from us, to send her boat with the captain and papers on board. After some delay, the captain, two other officers, with four men, came on board. I inquired for their commission, but they had none. I then asked for their other papers, of any kind, but they had none except a journal which had been kept for three or four days. So I detained the officers and men on board the Brutus, and sent to examine their vessel. Every thing on board appeared to have been stolen. I therefore determined to bring her to Key West, for the inspection of com. Porter. She arrived here with me this day. Com. Patterson, who is now here, surveying, approves of my conduct, and assures me com. Porter will do the same. The brig has on board flour, butter, lard, rice, silks, Irish linen, wine, brandy, and some Spanish cedar.

Yours respectfully,
S. J. LEWIS."

Squadron of Commodore Porter.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the United States' Steam Galliot Sea Gull, dated at St. Thomas, March 3, 1823.

"We have just arrived, after a safe and pleasant passage, the Gulf Stream always excepted. An American brig bound to New York, and to be off in half an hour, will take this safely I hope. We have but just come to, and have taken a round through the harbor, to the utter astonishment of the natives, who have never seen such an article in these seas as our Steam Gull. They took her, on entering the harbor this morning, for a vessel on fire. We came in for coal. The first division of schooners is already leading out of the harbor. We shall be off again to-morrow, with the remainder of the squadron; all wide awake, happy, full of spirits and expectation, and only want an opportunity to show our prowess. The Sea Gull answers admirably, and weathered a blow in the Gulf Stream in great style. The only fault that can be found with her is, that owing to fear that she would be rather crank, she has not sails enough, and will not keep way with the fleet, without steam unless in calms. It is a gallant sight to see her in light weather, playing round without a rag of sail. We have been literally hemmed in with boats since our arrival, as it is a rare sight to see a "craft" go, the wind to the contrary notwithstanding."

Capt. Cushing, of the brig Cuba, arrived at New York, states that the pirates fitted out a boat from Matanzas, and had captured the British schr. Enterprize, and had massacred all hands on board except two females, who were landed to leeward.

Another Steam-Boat burnt.—Early on Wednesday morning last, at Georgetown, the excellent steam boat Surprize, which plied between Georgetown and this place, was discovered to be on fire, and had made such progress, that it was necessary to scuttle her immediately as the best means of arresting the flames. Capt. Taylor, whose agreeable and accommodating disposition in the discharge of his duty has never failed to secure him the good will of all who have any knowledge of him, it is said, is a considerable loser by this accident.—How the fire originated we have not yet heard. *Herald.*

Robbery detected.—We understand that an agent of one of our mercantile houses was returning from a collecting tour in the upper country, and stopped at an inn in Charlottesville. His saddle-bags contained perhaps about $500 in specie, which he committed to the care of the bar-keeper. (He had bank notes to a considerable amount in his pocket.) In the morning his specie had flown; and, amid the stir which was made about it, a person came forward, who stated, that on that morning his attention had been attracted by the circumstance of the bar-keeper's going to a pile of stones, and seeming to cover up something; and that this circumstance was now recalled to his memory by the loss which had occurred.

Examination was accordingly made among the stones, and the lost treasure found. The bar-keeper was arrested, and committed to jail.

Richmond Comp.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 9.

At the Superior Court held for Wake county, last week, negro Prince, a slave, was arraigned and tried for the murder of Henry Corn, a free man of color, the hon. Judge Badger presiding. The evidence was that Prince was a disobedient fellow, and, to prevent a merited chastisement from his master, (Mr. Herndon,) had run off. He, however, shortly after returned to his work, but refused to submit to a whipping. Herndon, the master, applid to Corn, the deceased, to take Prince, and agreed to give him ten dollars. The night before the homicide, a negro girl informed Prince that his master had employed Corn to take him, and that he had better surrender.—Prince replied, "He would kill Corn or any other who attempted to take him." The next day, the prisoner being at work on his master's grounds, was surprised by Corn, who approached him, armed with a good sized stick.—The slave suspected his design, and moved somewhat from him:—prisoner was heard to say to deceased, "You look a good deal like it." Deceased made a feint with his stick, and prisoner struck at him with a mattock. They closed, and deceased struck him several blows. The prisoner broke from him, and ran, Corn pursuing, and overtook prisoner at the gap of a fence, 140 yards from the place of the first rencounter. Here the deceased gave him more blows and the prisoner was seen to make several strokes with his hand at him apparently cutting. The prisoner then ran again, and Corn still pursued to a corn field, where he stopped. It was discovered by the witnesses that he was cut in several places on his hand, arm, and on the left side of his neck, near the collar bone. He survived but a few minutes.

The case was submitted, under the charge of the court, who instructed the jury among other necessary matters, that if they believed the prisoner knew that Corn was the agent of his master, his resistance was unlawful, and the killing murder; if he did not know of it, then the jury would have to say whether the prisoner was justifiable in taking the other's life under the circumstances of the case, and would find him guilty of manslaughter, or totally acquit him, as they believed the evidence.

The jury was in retirement about an hour, and returned a verdict of manslaughter; but owing to an omission in our state laws, there is no penalty annexed to the offence of manslaughter by a slave; the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The judge's charge was perspicuous and impartial. Mr. attorney general Drew prosecuted, and Henry Seawell, esq. defended.

The trial of Richard Hainds, for the alleged murder of Mr. James Boylan, was on motion of the attorney general, laid over to the next term, in consequence of the absence of two material witnesses on behalf of the state. *Star.*

Vice-President.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, under the signature of Cincinnatus, names the hon. Langdon Cheves, as a suitable candidate for the office of vice-president of the United States.

At a meeting of the Farmers of Chowan county, in this state, on the 12th ult. at which Thomas Brownrigg, esq. presided, an Agricultural Society was formed, under the provisions of the late act of assembly.

Mines of Lake Superior.—In addition to the Copper and Iron known to abound on the borders of Lake Superior, the Detroit Gazette says, from the mountainous and rugged character of of the country, we are warranted in the belief that its other metalic resources are equally important. Indeed it is a matter of historical record, that silver ore, of a very productive quality, has been found there. Many years since, a quantity of this ore was carried to London, which yielded seventy-five in the hundred of pure silver.

The large beef raised by Mr. Tyler, and sold on Saturday, by the Messrs. Champions, in the New Jersey market, Philadelphia, weighed as follows:—

Beef, - - - -	2111
Tallow, - - - -	365
Hide, - - - -	176
	2652 lbs.

The Georgetown Metropolitan states as an evidence of the pressure of the times, that there were *fourteen hundred* applicants for the vacated situation of clerk in one of the public offices.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Virginia and North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened at Lynchburg on the 19th, and adjourned on the 25th ult.—Their next Conference will be held in Petersburg. The following are the stations of the preachers for the present year:

JAMES RIVER DISTRICT.
Peyton Anderson, P. E.
Richmond, George M. Anderson and John F. Andrews.
Williamsburg, Robert Wilkinson.
Gloucester, Moses Brock and J. Morrison.
Hanover, Thos. B. Humphreys and L. Jones.
Columbia, Elijah Sparks and John Cannon.
Culpepper, G. W. S. Harper and William Hammitt.
Amhurst, John Hales and Felix Parker.

MEHERRIN DISTRICT.
John Early, P. E.
Petersburg, H. G. Leigh.
Lynchburg, Thomas Crowder,
Bedford, T. R. Brame.
Buckingham, H. Alley.
Mecklenburg, J. Sampson and M. Dutton.
Greenville, Thompson Garrard and John B. Rutledge.
Brunswick, O. Bernard and J. Leigh.
Amelia, Enoch Johnson and J. Kerr.
Chesterfield, G. C. Chesley and B. W. Ogburn.

YADKIN DISTRICT.
Lewis Skidmore, P. E.
Granville, Peter Doub and J. Craig.
Franklin, James Reid.
Yadkin, J. Lee.
Iredell, J. C. Ballew.
Salisbury, J. Lane.
Guilford, T. Muire.
Caswell, R. B. Forster.
Hillsborough, William Leigh.

NEUSE DISTRICT.
Wm. Compton, P. E.
Newbern. E. Drake,
City of Raleigh, Thomas Howard,
Raleigh Circuit. Rufus Willey.
New River, B. Field.
Beaufort and Straits, J. Carle.
Black River, Benjamin Edge.
Tar River, William H. Starr.
Haw River, Thos. Mann and J. W. Witten.

ROANOKE DISTRICT.
Henry Holmes, P. E.
Roanoke, Miles Nash and Wm. D. Goode.
Washington, C. L. Cooley.
Swift Creek, A. Chadwick.
Mattamuskeet, D. Ellis.
Banks & Islands, Ephraim Jones.
Albemarle Sound, C. S. Moring and William W. White.
Camden, J. Hill.

NORFOLK DISTRICT.
Benjamin Devany, P. E.
Norfolk, C. Leach.
Portsmouth, George A. Baine.
Princess Ann, F. A. Ward and R. Floyd.
Suffolk, A. R. Bernard.
Surry, J. Harris.
Sussex, W. Johnson and C. Thomas.
Murfreesborough, Samuel Harroll.
Gates & Edenton, E. Chapman.

TATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
April	2	64	77	79
	3	71	81	81
	4	52	61	66
	5	56	63	69
	6	65	74	74
	7	73	77	65
	8	53	60	66

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill, N. C April 1, 1823.

A
Christopher Allen.

B
Elijah Booker,
William M. Ballard,
Gray Barbee,
William Barbee,
Christopher Barbee,

C
Rev. Joseph Caldwell,
Joseph Collier,
John M. Craig,
William J. Craig,
Herbert Collier.

D
George B. Dudley.

F
Elizabeth Fann.

G
Pheby Grimes.

H
James Hogg,
Henry Hannon.

K
Bryan Kittrall.

M
William T. Maclin,
Wm. H. Meritt, esq.
John Morgan,
Robert M'Cauley.

P
Simon Pearson,
John W Potts,
Biddy Price.

R
William F. Ruffin.

S
The Senior Class,
Anna Stone,
Nancy Sears.

T
Mary Trice,
James Thomson.

W
John Wilson,
Boaz Whitfield.

Y
Jarratt Yeargain.

Henry Thompson, P. M.

Chapel-Hill, April 3, 55—3fe-

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington March 29.		Fayetteville April 3.		Newbern. March 29.		Petersburg. April 4.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	140 a 150		120 a 150		175	200	130	175
Apple,		40		42	45	40	45	36	38
Peech,		—		50	75	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	9	11	8½	10	8	9	9	10
Beeswax,		35		32	33	32	35	—	
Butter,		17½	20	15	25	18	25	—	
Coffee,		24	25	24	28	27½	29	28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65	70		51	52	70	75
Cotton,	lb.	9	10	8	10	9	9⅓	8	12½
Candles, mould,		12	14	13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		—		80		—	
Flour,	bbl.	700	725	700	750	800	900	650	700
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100		90	110	125		93	100
Country,		38	40	40	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9300	9500	—		—		9500	10000
Lard,	lb.	10	11	—		8	9⅓	—	
Lime,	cask	—		250		—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	24	25	26	30	27	30	33	40
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	300	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	750	—		550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	82	85	75	110	90	100	115	125
West India,		60	65	65	75	75	85	80	90
New England,		—		40	45	45		38	50
Rice,	cwt.	262	275	320	400	—		—	
Shot,		—		1050	1100	—		1000	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55		70	75	—		—	
Turk's Island,		45		60	65	—		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	900	750	900	1000	1200	750	1214
Loaf,	lb.	—		16	19	18	20	15	20
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,		—		137½	162½	—		112½	150
Hyson,		—		90	110	—		—	
Young Hyson,		—		—		—		100	112½
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	300	375	—		—	
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	8	9	—		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	35	37	40	42	40		35	40
Wine, Madeira,		—		—		—		250	400
Teneriffe,		—		130	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,		—		—		160	200	—	
Port,		—		—		—		—	
Malaga,		—		65	85	—		—	

Spanish Inquisition.—A statement has recently appeared of the number of victims to this terrible engine of superstition, cruelty and death, the bare recital of which chills the blood, and fills the mind with horrid images of suffering humanity under the most excruciating tortures, which awful depravity, disguised in the robes of religion, could invent. The table is extracted from a Critical History of that dreadful tribunal, by J. A. Lorente, one of its late secretaries, and may therefore be considered as indisputably authentic. It exhibits a detailed list of the respective numbers who have suffered various kinds of punishment and persecution in the peninsula alone, independent of those who have been its victims in other parts of the world, for a period of 356 years, viz. from 1452 to 1808, during which the inquisition has existed, under the administration of 44 inquisitors general. Within that term it appears that in Spain have been burnt 31,718, died in prison or escaped by flight and were burnt in effigy 174,111, and suffered other punishments, such as whipping, imprisonment, &c. 287,522, making a grand total of 336,651. The greatest number of victims under any administration, was in that of Torquemada, the first inquisitor general, who presided from 1452 to 1499, a long and bloody reign of 47 years, during which 8,800 victims were burnt, 6,400 died or escaped by flight, and 90,094 suffered various other punishments; being in the whole 105,294, or 2,240 per annum!

[*N. Y. Statesman.*

Prairie Dogs.—The Rev. Samuel Giddings, of St. Louis, who took a tour among the Western Indians last spring and summer, gives the following account in his journal, of those singular animals:

"*June* 14, 1822.—We passed a village of barking squirrels, or prairie dogs. They have the appearance of the grey squirrel in color and shape, but are three times as large. Their noise exactly resembles that of the smaller kind of dogs. They burrow in the earth, and are never seen far from their habitation. They live on grass and herbage; and not a spear of grass is suffered to grow within the bounds of their village. On the first appearance of danger, they flee to the mouth of their burrows, and when it comes near, they enter, and can rarely be driven out by smoke or water. —Thousands dwell in the same village, forming a little community. Their burrows are from ten to twenty feet apart, with a mound of dirt at the entrance, of from one to two feet in height, which serves as a watch-tower. On the approach of danger, they raise an incessant barking. We were much annoyed during the night by the barking of these animals."

One of the richest men in England is the Rev. M Hughes, formerly a poor clergyman, but now worth 70 or 80 thousand pounds a year. Some years ago lord Uxbridge was in treaty with him for some barren land and a bargain was concluded, but Uxbridge not calling at the time agreed upon to close the business, Mr. Hughes got miffed and would not see him again. On this very ground the rich Anglesea copper mines were discovered, from which Mr. H. draws his great income.

A petition from the merchants, bankers, &c. of the city of Lincoln, has been presented to parliament, praying anr an amendment of the bankrupt laws in England. The petition sets forth that in sixteen months 4,000,000*l.* had been got rid of by the law, and not 10,000*l.* paid in, which was hardly a half penny in the pound.

The police of Brussels have ordered the writing masters in that city, to furnish their office with a page of the hand writing of each of their pupils. A government must have strong fears of its people, to resort to such steps to discover plotters.

The London Morning Chronicle contains insinuations, amounting almost to a direct charge against *a late minister*, of embezzlement to an extent that renders it impracticable to keep it secret. The Courier in "the most *polite* language imaginable, and *upon the most direct authority*," not only pronounces the whole story false, but declars that it originated in, and has been confined to the pages of the Chronicle. The Chronicle again accuses the Courier of wishing to "hush the matter up," and assures its readers, that the facts have been communicated to it from respectable parties. To the above, by way of "confirmation strong," the editor of the National Gazette (Philadelphia) says, this charge against the Marquis Londonderry, is stated to be true, in letters from gentlemen received in Philadelphia, "but is induced to doubt its accuracy from the positive denial of the Courier." This may serve as a clue to unravel the mystery of the noble marquis' hasty exit out of this world of sin and trouble.

It appears, by the Petersburg papers, that nearly twenty free persons of colour left that place on the 20th instant, for Baltimore, where they are to embark for Africa, the land of their fathers. Cape Messurado is the point where they will debark, to join the American colony.

From the Vermont Intelligencer.

THY WILL BE DONE.

When adverse winds right keenly blow,
When stern afflictions grasp we know;
Her torch when persecution whirls;
When envy lifts her snaky curls;
Thrice happy he whose soul resign'd,
Unmoved can see the torrents run—
Can say, his eyes to heaven inclined,
"Thy will be done."

O life, thy roses thorns unfold—
O death, thy grasp is fearful cold;
With riches come unnumber'd cares,
With poverty ten thousand snares;
Then where can happiness be found?
Nor in the cot, nor purple throne:
Herein doth happiness abound,
"Thy will be done."

When blasting winds blow cold and bleak;
With longing eye and sunken cheek
When haggard famine stalks around;
When war triumphant stains the ground;
When the sad mother beats her breast,
To see here babe's last sigh is drawn;
O, what can sooth her soul to rest?
"Thy will be done."

'Tis this can still the adverse gale,
'Tis this can bid wan famine hail,
'Tis this can soften war's alarms,
'Tis this oppression's rage disarms,
This plucks the thistle from our road,
When life's deluded joys are gone;
'Tis this will raise the soul to God—
"Thy will be done."

"Easier Coax'd than Driven."

When I made my last visit to Applebury, I put off going to see my friend Luke Thornbury, and for the best reasons in the world. Luke and his wife used to quarrel the live long day, and it is not very pleasant, you know, to visit where "I wont, my dear," and "I'll see the devil take you first, my love," make half the conversation. But Luke and I had always been on the best terms, and as for the matter, Mr. Thornbury and I had never been a variance.

So one fine afternoon, it was, I think, just at 3 o'clock, that I rapped at the front door of the new house. And now while they were coming to open the door, I take time to tell you, that every thing around it wore another appearance than when I was at the farm. The garden fences were painted white, and the side walks ornamented with a row of handsome poplars. In the little yard in front of the house, the rose and the snow ball trees scattering their leafy honours to the frosts of autumn, indicated from the neatness with which they were trimmed, that the mind of the mistress was enough at ease to attend to such interesting trifles. And the old house dog came wagging his tail around me, telling me as plain as a dog could tell, "you are welcome."—The nice observer need not be told such things. "Walk in." My good old friend that moment met me—instead of that lean, half starved, hen pecked looking fellow he seemed ten years ago—why, sir, he was as ruddy and as fat as a turtle fed alderman. He gave me that sort of a cordial reception, which told rather by the eye and the pressure of the hand, than by words, that I was welcome. And Mrs. Thornbury, too, seemed delighted to see me. What an alteration!—His wife was as happy a looking woman as I had ever seen in all Applebury. They both, I could perceive, marked my surprise at the perfect accordance of opinion and harmony of action in the house. After tea, the squire invited me to take a walk and see his new flock of merinoes. 'You seem,' said he smiling, 'a little surpirsed at the harmony which prevails between me and Mrs. Thornbury. Family affairs I do not often make a subject of conversation; but as your were my earliest friend, and used to sympathize with me under the misfortune of having a cross partner, it is due to tell the cause of this alteration.' I told him I was much pleased with the happy change, and could not be but interested in the change.

"When Jane and I married," said he, "I knew she was possessed of a good understanding, and a high spirit. I determined to be master at home, and took high grounds, resolved to enforce obedience whenever it should be refused, taking care at the same time to command nothing wherein I had not a right to be obeyed. If my wife interfered, or interposed her opinion, my pride took the alarm lest she would wear the breeches, and I would have things to suit myself. Jane grew cross and severe. I became morose and testy. For some time our life was miserable—my affairs began to get into disorder—she neglected the things in the house, and I every thing out of doors. Things all tended to an open rupture, and we resolved at length to part. To part! It was a dreadful thought. She was the mother of my children; she had good sense; knew how to be a good house wife, and I could not allege any greater offence against her, than that she would not submit to my government.

Many a time in our quarrels she used to tell me, "*easier coax'd than driven.*" The thought struck me, that before we finally separated, I would alter my plan of management. I became the best natured husband in the world. What a metamorphosis! Jane, said he, and the tear stood in his eye—Jane became the best natured and most complying wife in all Applebury. I took her advice in every matter—she always advised just as I wished. If I had got a nice peach from home, I always reserved it for her. She requited my attention with fourfold kindness. Was she ill, I was unremitting in my attention. If I was sick, no angel could be kinder. In fine, said my friend, I became a good husband, and that is the secret that wrought such a change in my wife; and I do verily believe, if other husbands would remember that a woman is "easier coax'd than driven," there would be much more happiness in the married state.

THE EMIGRANT;

OR THE BIRD OF PARADISE.

In the demolitions of old buildings many an honest creature is driven from its resting place.—Thus it happened in the destruction of the ancient French monarchy. Noblemen of the order of St. Louis, and of other orders, emigrated in bands from their native country. Many took up arms to recover their lost rights; many went, as the 'prentice boys express themselves, to fight. A hero of this description passed through Bavaria. His shabby coat had been so roughly treated by the hand of time, that it was similar in appearance to a sieve; yet some traces of its former grandeur, and the cross of the order fixed in the button hole, was still visible. He entered a village, which had been nearly deprived of all its inhabitants, in order to fill the army. Elspeth, the wife of the magistrate, sat alone before the door; her imagination was roaming in the fields of Elysium, employed with the spirit of her first husband, who died about twelve months previously, and whom, to the great vexation of her second mate, she could never forget. Otherwise, reader, mark well, she was a little simple, and a little deaf. The emigrant opened his petition with her in broken German. Elspeth enquired meekly, from 'what country, friend?' The knight answered, 'from Paris.'

'From Paradise!" exclaimed the simple, hard hearing rustic, staring him in the face. 'From Paradise!' repeated she, astonished.

'Direct from there,' replied the Frenchman, who immediately resolved to apply this mistake either to his diversion, or, if he could, to his advantage.

'From Paradise?' she asked the third time, her hand clasped over her head in astonishment.—'In my whole life I never saw any person who came from that place.'

'Very probable—There are daily new things occurring under the sun.' 'Then you are really from the place where the good live after their death?' 'Certainly, yes!' 'Why, then you must know my dear blessed husband.'

'Without doubt. What is his name?' 'Martin.'

'Martin!—Martin!—there are many Martins there. I know a tall, a thick—The thick Martin! the honest fellow! Oh! he is my most intimate friend!" 'Isn't it so; an't he a right good soul?—Well how does he do?' 'Sometimes not for the best.' 'Oh! Ave Maria, what ails him?' He is hearty as a roach, but has often nothing whatever to eat.' 'The poor man!' His dress is likewise very shabby, and he is a real sans culotte.' 'The unfortunate fellow! If any person only could help him! Were it only possible, dear sir, or angel——I don't rightly know how I shall call you—only tell me how?' 'Through me. True, I was never accustomed to carry messages, but always kept people enough about me, who did every thing I required; yet in friendship for your husband, if you wish to send him a bundle of clothes,) and some money, I will take it for him.' Oh! that I will do from the bottom of my soul! Then you are returning again to Paradise?' 'Certainly—in three days I shall be there again.'

Elspeth immediately went to work, and gathered the holiday suits of her former husband, filled a purse with ducats, and gave all to the emigrant, with these words:—'Carry the whole bundle to Martin, to soften his sad condition, and salute him thousands of times, for me.' 'Good,' was the reply; 'it shall certainly be delivered; but you must give me some money for messenger's fees, and likewise some to pay toll at the gate of the holy St. Peter.'

Having obtained what he demanded, he departed.

Shortly afterwards, Caspar, the magistrate, returned from the field; and his spouse related the occurrence to him.

'Oh you unheard of simpleton!' he angrily exclaimed; 'you have suffered yourself to be finely overreached. This may have been, for aught I know, a fine bird of Paradise. Which way went the cheat?'

Elspeth pointed out the direction, and the magistrate ordered his servant immediately to saddle the horse, which, having been performed, he immediately mounted, and put him to his speed.

The knight, in the mean time, had not travelled a snail's pace. He had already reached a small forest some distance off, when he heard the sound of a horse in a full gallop, approaching him.—'Ha! thought he, without doubt a person in pursuit of me.' He hastily hid his bundle in a thicket; then, like an unsuspecting traveller, went slowly a few steps further on, and that he might not be too far from his booty, he seated himself on a stone by the way side. A turn in the road prevented the magistrate from witnessing this transaction; and in spite of his imagined wisdom, he had entirely forgotten to ask a description of the *Bird of Paradise*; he, therefore, thought, 'shall I suspect this pilgrim who seems so innocent, and withal has no bundle? No, this will be unjust. In consequence of this, he rode up, and inquired whether he had not seen a good for nothing scoundrel pass by with a bundle? 'Yes, indeed,' said the Frenchman, 'this moment a nimble fellow with a bundle under his arm, leaped over the fence and forced himself into the thicket—I had my own thoughts of him—I thought, perhaps, he might be a thief.' 'To be sure it is such a vile dog!' exclaimed Caspar; 'if I catch him, I will beat him soundly. I am only at a loss where to leave my horse, as I can't ride over fences, thorns and hedges.' 'No, no, that wont do,' cried the sharper; 'stay, I'll assist you and hold him until you return; but then, you must give me a few coppers.' 'That I will' said the magistrate, and sprung from his horse, gave the bridle to the emigrant, and ran full speed into the forest. The emigrant had no sooner lost sight of the magistrate, than he mounted the steed, and was off quick as lightning.

Casper searched the forest until his garments were almost torn to pieces. Tired of the fruitless chase, he returned, and was murmuring that notwithstanding the loss he had already sustained, he must yet reward the person holding the horse. With these thoughts he arrived at the place whence he had departed from two hours before, and was much surprised to see neither man nor horse.—'What is the meaning of this?'—With these words, he stretched his neck, stood upon his tiptoes, and cried out, 'Hallo, where are you with the horse?' Receiving no answer he became enraged, stamped on the ground, and finally climbing up a tree, where he could see several miles around him, but beheld no horse;

"And then, with dreadful rage, he cries,
Villain he is, I see full well;
Oh, thou curs'd bird of Paradise,
May thou in torment ever dwell."

With more wishes of the same kind, descended from the tree, and fatigued, cast himself on the earth, and uttered the following soliloquy: 'No man can be wise at all times. Yes, if a person has been wise for fifty years, still at last, a foolish moment will overtake him. Oh, Caspar, you pursued a rogue, and suffered him to over-reach you. This is, with respect be it said, a touch of a fool's wisdom. How I lost my horse, I dare not even tell my wife, whom I am always upraiding with her ignorance, lest she laugh at me in her sleeve, and forever afterwards hold my wisdom in disrespect. Hem! —how shall I deceive her? He considered a moment, then sprung up, exclaimed, 'that will do,' and hastened home.

Elspeth, his spouse, stood at the door. He went up to her in a friendly manner, and said—'This time I ask your pardon.—You have trusted your presents for the blessed Martin, to a safe hand. The honest fellow that troubles himself with it really resides in Paradise, and shewed me his genuine passport, officially signed.' 'Oh, then there is another load from my mind,' answered she; but why do you return on foot?' 'Is it possible you are so simple that you cannot guess the reason?' said Caspar—'Why, then I will tell you—The good obliging fellow fatigued and wearied himself so much with your heavy bundle, that I pitied him; and that he might be able to prosecute his journey with greater ease and facility, I made him a present of the horse.'

A certain farmer in Connecticut, possessing a small estate, was persuaded by his only son, (who was married and lived with his father,) to give him a deed of the property. It was accordingly executed. Soon the father began to find himself neglected—next removed from the common table to the block in the chimney corner, to take the morsel of food reluctantly given him—at last the unnatural son resolved to try once more to break the afflicted heart of his sire. He procured a block and began to hollow it. While at work, he was questioned by one of his own children what he was doing. "I am making a trough for your grandfather to eat out of," was the reply. "Ah," says the child, "and when you are as old as grandfather, shall I have to make a trough for you to eat out of?" The instrument he was using fell from his hand—the block was cast on the fire—the old man's forgiveness asked, and he was restored to the situation his age and worth entitled him to. *Col. Reg.*

It is said the celebrated Dr. Mitchell, one day travelling in the stage, and happened to be the only passenger, was very sociable with the driver, asked him many questions, some of which were by the driver considered rather philosophical and not a little puzzling. The "knight of the whip," in turn put the following question to the learned doctor, 'Why, sir, do white sheep eat more than black sheep?' 'Indeed?' said the doctor 'I was not aware that they did.' —the doctor was proceeding in a philosophical manner to account for the difference by supposing that the white sheep had less oil in their fleeces than the black sheep—'You are not right sir, said John.—'Pray my friend,' said the doctor, after a few moments reflection, 'can you tell?' 'I can sir,—there is more of them.'

Dr. R. mantained that poverty was a virtue.—"That" said Mr. Canning, "is literally *making a virtue of necessity.*"

From the Harper's Ferry Free-Press.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

On the 27th of June, 1824, at 34 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will end the present Chaldean period, and leave us for the space of two hours and fifty minutes in sublime and pleasing astonishment, as night will be realized and the stars visible, if our atmosphere should be free from clouds. The writer of this article has undertaken the agreeable task of making calculations relative to the different phases and aspects of this great eclipse: they are made for the meridian of Harper's Ferry, in latitude 39°29′ N. longitude 78°5′ W. of Greenwich, and are as follows:

Beginning of the eclipse,	4 34	afternoon
Total darkness,	5 56	
End,	7 24	
Duration,	2 50	

The return of this phenomenon being variable, in consequence of the retrocession of the lunar nodes, which is 19 degrees and 20 minutes every year. By means of this variation, it is seldom seen in any country more than twice in an age. It will not be visible in Europe, but will to the American continents, and part of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

In this instance of eclipse, the moon's inhabitants on the side next the earth [if any such there be] will see her shadow, like a dark spot, travelling over the earth's surface about twice as fast as her equatorial part moves from west to east, for the space of about five thousand miles, the breadth varying according to the sun's obliquity.

P. S. Since the above was written the calculation has been pursued, and the following results obtained:

The next total eclipse will occur on the 9th of July, 1842, at 16 minutes 44 seconds past 12 in the morning.—It will be invisible to us of course.

The succeeding total eclipse, however, will be visible in the United States, and will happen on the 20th day of July, 1860, at 39 minutes 28 seconds past 7 o'clock in the forenoon.

Washington co. Md March 17, 1823.